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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, June 5, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

The Democratic Address.

What a Southern Democratic Paper Thinks of it--Treason Denounced by the Victims of Treason.

[From the *Nashville Union*, May 17.]

We have been intending for some days to notice a very remarkable movement of certain Democratic Congressmen, well known as allies and sympathisers with Breckinridge, Cobb, Floyd, and Humphrey Marshall. A meeting was held the other day by these old party hacks, whose reputations are as battered and soiled as an old harlot's, and addresses sent forth to the people of the United States. This formidable pronunciamento after circulating five or six weeks got just thirteen signatures:

"W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; A. L. Knapp, of Illinois; John Law, of Indiana; D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; W. Allen, of Ohio; C. A. White of Ohio; Warren P. Noble, of Ohio; George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; James R. Morris, of Ohio; *C. L. Vallandigham*, of Ohio; Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania; S. E. Ancona, of Pennsylvania; Gen. K. Shiel, of Oregon."

Unavoidable absence, we presume, on public business prevented the names of Howell Cobb, Jefferson Davis, Jesse D. Bright, Humphrey Marshall, Gustavus A. Henry, Wigfall, and Neill Brown, from adding their lustre to this newly-risen galaxy of patriots. So much for the authorship of this address. And now let us see what are its positions. The first proposition is conceived in the very spirit of selfish intolerance, as far removed from patriotism and genuine Democratic feeling as anything that can be imagined:

"The present administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition."

Vallandigham and his crowd want to continue in office, and get their old friends back again, and for this purpose "there must be an opposition" to the present administration. We thought that as the nation was struggling with a mighty rebellion, it was the duty of all citizens, without distinction of sect or party, to fly to the support of the officers who had been put in command of the laboring ship of state, in order to rescue her passengers and save her precious cargo. "No," say the thirteen; "the first thing is to settle the question as to what sort of a flag the ship must carry. And, next we must have the offices. Nobody has confidence in us. We were turned out of office for bad conduct, but the ship shall perish unless we are restored."

But the address tells a monstrous falsehood when it says that "in all its civil acts and appointments the Administration has recognized its fealty and obligations to party." It is an impudent, glaring lie. Whom did President Lincoln offer to appoint Secretary of War? Joseph Holt, a Southern Democrat, who is indeed worthy of the name of Democrat. Whom did he appoint Secretary of War? Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, another life-long Democrat. Whom did he nominate as Maj. General of the United States armies? George B. McClellan, another firm unwavering Democrat. What are Gen. Dumont, Gen. Buell and Gen. Halleck? Democrats nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed by a Senate overwhelmingly Republican. The author of the address, to make out the faintest shadow of a pretext for the plot, was compelled to insert a falsehood. Had we space we could enumerate hundreds of other appointments—Andrew Johnson, as Governor of Tennessee, for example—who has ever been the warm political enemy to the President. But let us forbear.

The next proposition is a most significant one, showing clearly that this address of the thirteen is to tickle the ears of the Southern traitors:

"To begin the great work of restoration the ballot-box is to *kill Abolition*. The bitter waters of secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean fountain of Abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up.

"In this great work we cordially invite the co-operation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of Abolition, and who in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the Constitution and of Liberty, to the standard of the Democratic party, already in the field, and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of Abolition."

Look at this attentively. What is the first duty of the people? To put down the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the Federal laws in the revolted States? That is what we had thought. That is what the loyal men of Tennessee and Kentucky, and Missouri, and Virginia, and Maryland say—Johnson, and Campbell, and Prentice, and John M. Botts, and Gamble and others. *Not one word* does the address say *of putting down* and crushing out the Southern Conspiracy. It utters no rebuke against the rebels. It deprecates neither bridge burning, nor wire cutting nor guerilla marauding, nor destroying railroad cars, nor any confederate outrages. It is dumb as the grave on the horrors now sweeping over devoted East Tennessee, the home of martyrs and patriots. It condemns not the barbarity of the rebel Government towards our gallant prisoners. It has no condemnation of the infamous conscription act, nor withering invective to pour out like molten lava on the heads of the rebels, who are burning the cotton and sugar crops, and desolating the South. Then it speaks no cheering word of congratulation for our gallant and heroic soldiers, who have left their farms, and shops, and pleasant firesides, to save the Government, and keep step to the sublime music of the Union under the flag of the Republic. It does not even hint what every intelligent man knows to be the fact, that the prime and moving cause, the fountain head and source of this rebellion, is a determination on the part of Southern office holders and corrupt aristocrats to destroy free government and build up a monarchy or aristocracy on the ruins of Democratic institutions.

The man who is ignorant of this is ignorant of the speeches, addresses, resolutions and newspapers of the Cotton States for the last twenty years. He is ignorant of the celebrated speech of Hon. L. W. Spratt, one of the leading men of South Carolina, who declared that "SLAVERY CANNOT SHARE A GOVERNMENT WITH DEMOCRACY!" "Slavery having achieved one victory to escape Democracy at the North, *must achieve another to escape it at the South!*" He must be ignorant of the declaration of Vice President Stephens, as reported by the Savannah *Republican*, that "SLAVERY"—not *Democracy*, mark you, or the right of man to rule himself—but "*Slavery* is the *chief corner stone* of our Government. The ideas of the framers of the old Federal Constitution were fundamentally wrong." In these declarations of the leaders of the rebellion, which we are obliged to cut short for want of space—for they could be extended indefinitely—we find the true cause of this hellish rebellion. It was enmity to free Government. It was a determination on the part of an aristocratic clique not to submit to the people, and be controlled by an "ignorant majority," as we heard John C. Breckinridge say, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in the summer of 1861. As a further proof of this, the Democratic party was hopelessly split at Baltimore a year before Lincoln came into power, and split by the very men who issued this address. It is also to be remarked that on the advent of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, the House of Representatives, Senate and Supreme Court were in the hands of the Democratic party. Why, then, did the Cotton wing fly off and set up a new Confederacy? The Northern Douglas Democracy would not be controlled by the insolent Buchanan Democracy, and so a disruption took place. But this address of the inglorious thirteen goes on to glorify the Buchanan Cotton Democracy in this grandiloquent manner.

"It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done; all this, if need be, it is able to do again.—If success, then, in a military point of view, be required, the Democratic party alone can command it."

It then proceeds to say that its restoration (that is, of themselves and company,) to power is demanded by the following consideration:

"Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day, demand it."

Such economy for instance as that of Buchanan's Secretary of War, J. B. Floyd, that paragon of virtue, and such honesty as that of Isham G. Harris.

"The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demands it—a public debt already one thousand millions of dollars and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century and a half in growth."

It is a dreadful thing to go in debt, isn't it, to save the nation? The war should be carried on for little or nothing. In fact, it would have been better, as Mr. Buchanan thought, to have no war at all. Just let our Southern friends alone. The "thousand millions" story is a big lie.

"Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side demand it."

Everybody knows that the 'reduced wages,' etc., are all the fault of Lincoln! The loss of fat salaries by the Southern friends also "demands it," but the thirteen are quite too modest to say so.

We have our own opinion as to the real origin of this damnable attempt. *The Southern rebel leaders are at the bottom of it.* Nothing is more certain than this to our minds. The chiefs of the rebellion see that their work is about to prove a disastrous failure, and so they send word to this effect to their Northern allies: "Give us two or three free States to vote for our men, and we will bring back the Cotton States in solid phalanx, and hold the offices together as before." This is certainly the programme. Will the people see it performed?

Fellow citizens, all ye who love your country, by whatever name you have been known in the past, let us frown down all such miserably selfish plots of partizans as this which we have been reviewing, and, casting aside all old party ties, unite together on the broad platform of Union. Away with partisan watchwords and names at an hour when the nation is struggling for life. Our dear mother country is in peril, let us fly to her rescue. Let us all be true Union men, true Democrats, true Republicans, not in a partisan, but in a national sense. We close this article with a quotation from the last letter written by the bold, patriotic, and lamented Douglas. Let it be traced in letters of gold over every door in the land:

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and *under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad.*"

Noble words! Let them be the motto of every loyal man in these turbulent and stirring times.

The Great Battle Near Richmond.

Account of the Battle on Saturday.

Headquarters of General Casey, Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.—The advance division of the Army of the Potomac, on the left, under the command of Brigadier General Silas Casey, were attacked to-day by an overwhelming force of the enemy and driven back a distance of two miles. Premonitory symptoms of an attack had shown themselves for two days previous, and it was generally the opinion in camp that the enemy contemplated such a movement. Yesterday the enemy made a reconnoissance in force, and learned exactly the position of our line of pickets, as well as the location of our camp, and made their preparations accordingly.

At the time the attack was made, General Casey's outposts were within about five miles of Richmond, near Fair-oak station.

The position was gained by the reconnoissance made by Gen. Nagle, on Saturday, the 24th inst., and our General had orders to hold the position at all hazards. The rebel Generals undoubtedly made the attack in order to prevent us from completing the fortifications which we were building, and also to feel our strength and learn our exact position.

The outposts of our pickets were less than a mile from the general encampment, and very close to the pickets of the enemy.

About one o'clock the enemy fired three shells into our camp, one after the other, at intervals of about a minute, which was probably a signal to their forces that everything was in readiness, and which caused no uneasiness in our camp from the frequency of its occurrence of late.

Within a few minutes they came upon our pickets unawares, and attacked them with great vigor and a large force. Our pickets were either killed, captured or driven in very quickly, and the enemy advanced as rapidly as possible upon our camp.

In the meantime the regiments of the different brigades had fallen into line in anticipation of an order to that effect, which soon arrived and at once were off in double quick to the scene of conflict. The most terrible of the fighting occurred just as the enemy had got through the woods and where our reserves were drawn up to receive them. The most desperate courage was displayed here on both sides, our regiments charging repeatedly on the enemy, driving them back for a while, when they would again in turn get the upper hand and drive us before them. The loss upon both sides at this point must have been fearful, as every inch of ground was disputed in the most desperate manner, and was only gained by overwhelming numbers and by passing over the bodies of our dead and wounded soldiers.

Our batteries at this time were pouring into the rebel ranks a perfect shower of grape and canister, mowing them down in winrows, but still they steadily step by step advanced till our lines commenced to give way when they charged upon our batteries and succeeded in capturing seven guns which we were unable to remove owing to the horses having been killed.

The enemy were now in possession of our camp, and had turned our guns upon our retreating columns, while the infantry continued to follow them up as closely as possible.

Our men, although compelled to fall back, did so without any symptoms of a panic, but still quite hastily.

The enemy captured everything belonging to Casey's division excepting what they had on their backs, leaving them without a tent or a blanket to cover them. The supply of commissary stores was very light in camp, and all the baggage wagons and officers' baggage had been sent to the rear two days before. So that our loss falls principally upon the men who had left all their effects in their tents.

The attack was made so suddenly and so unexpectedly, that at this time (6 P. M.,) while the fight is still going on, and all is confusion, it is impossible to give the exact position which each regiment held in the engagement.

The position of the different brigades before the engagement, were as follows:

Gen. Nagle's brigade, consisting of the 104th Pennsylvania, Col. W. H. H. Davis; 11th Maine, Lt Col. Plamsted; 56th New York, Col. C. H. Vanwyck; 52nd Pennsylvania, Col. J. C. Dodge; 100th New York, Colonel J. M. Brown; were on the right of the Williamsburg and Richmond stage road and extended across the rail track some distance.

The second brigade, under command of Gen. Wessells, consisting of the 85th Penna., Col. T. B. H. Howell, 101st Penna., Col. T. H. Wilson, 103d Penna., Col. M. H. Lehman, 96th N. Y., Col. J. Fairman, occupied the centre and guarded the turnpike, while the 3d brigade, Gen. J. N. Palmer, commanding, consisted of the 81st N. Y., Lieut. Col. Deforest, 85th N. Y., Col, T. S. Bulknap, 92d N. Y., Lieut. Col. Anderson, 98th N. Y., Lieut. Col. Durkee, were on the left of the road and joined the pickets of Gen. Couch's division.

It is impossible at this time to give any reliable report of the number killed and wounded in Casey's division.

These regiments are mostly composed of comparative new troops and have been reduced very much from sickness since they have been on the Peninsula.

The whole division could not have numbered more than 6,000 effective men, while the force of the enemy was from thirty to fifty thousand.

The officers all as far as I could learn behaved in the most gallant manner, and their loss is large.

Gen. Casey was in the thickest of the fight and was reported wounded, but afterwards learned that he escaped unhurt.

Gen. Palmer is reported killed, and it is generally believed to be true, as he was in the thickest of the fight and could not be found. He may have been wounded and taken prisoner.

Gen. Nagle had his clothes riddled by bullets, but escaped, almost miraculously, without any serious wounds. Gen. Wessels is reported wounded.

Casey's division fell back to the Seven Pines, where the division of Gen. Couch was drawn up behind rifle pits.

The battle raged fiercely here for a time, when Gen. Couch fell back, with considerable loss, a short distance, but finally succeeded in making a successful stand till the arrival of reinforcements from Gen. Heintzelman, whose troops were pouring in on the railroad as I left the field and, I learn, succeeded jointly in checking the enemy and retaking part of the ground lost during the day. What the casualities were in Couch's division, it is impossible to learn at the time of writing, as it is near dark, and those whose statements can be relied upon are still on the field. I learn that Peck and Devens' brigades were actively engaged and suffered considerable loss, but can learn nothing reliable from the balance.

About four o'clock word was sent to Gen. Sumner to bring up his corps, which was encamped beyond the Chickahominy. They crossed the bridge built by his troops about three miles above Bottom's Bridge, and designated by the name of the Grapevine bridge. The last of them crossed about seven o'clock, and marched directly to the front, where they will be ready for whatever may transpire in the morning.

It is impossible to fix accurately upon the number of our killed, wounded and missing to-night, but I should judge they will reach six or seven hundred.

The loss of the enemy must have been very heavy, as they received the concentrated fire of our batteries for a considerable time, besides the deadly volley poured into them by our infantry.

A large number of our killed and wounded must have fallen in their hands. The object of the enemy, in my opinion, was to make a strong reconnoissance, in order to feel our position, and, if successful, to drive us back as far as possible. If such was the object of the movement, it was eminently successful, as far as the events of to-day are concerned; but what will transpire to-morrow remains to be seen.

From a prisoner I learn that the advance of the enemy consisted of Mississippi and North Carolina troops, under the command of Gen. Rhodes, and supported by 50,000 men.

As the troops under Gens. Heintzelman and Sumner were seen coming up the railroad and turnpike at double quick every one seemed to feel relieved and felt sure that now the day was ours, and that the enemy, although temporarily successful, would soon be driven back beyond our former lines.

As night approached the field presented a dreadful appearance. Long lines of ambulances could be seen conveying the dead and wounded from the field, while those that could not obtain conveyances were being carried by their comrades.

Most of the wounded officers were carried back to the House occupied by General Heintzleman, where their wounds were dressed, and every attention paid them to make them comfortable, while all the outhouses and tents were used as hospitals for those unable to get in the house.

Our surgeons did their utmost to mitigate their sufferings. Among our surgeons whom I noticed as being very busy were Drs. Hoven, Simpson, Brown, David and Smith.

About dark a train consisting of six or seven cars was loaded with wounded and started for the White House, where they arrived about 10 o'clock, and the wounded carried on board the steamers prepared for the purpose.—The steamers were provided with every convenience and luxury for the wounded, with kind and faithful female nurses.

One cause of the disaster to Gen. Casey's division was owing to the great number of officers sick and unfit for duty. Some of the regiments went into action with only one field officer, and very few companies contained their full compliment of officers.

The division has suffered more from sickness than any other on the peninsula, from the fact of its being composed of troops raised last, some *of the regiments in fact having been in the field but a few days*, while the other divisions had an opportunity, while encamped around Washington, to get in a measure acclimated and accustomed to camp life.

It must be allowed that the rebels fought with great bravery, and their loss must have been very severe. *They again succeeded in playing the old dodge upon our troops, by displaying a flag of truce till they got within good range, and then pouring in upon them a deadly volley.*

They succeeded in this way at one time in completely silencing the fire of our batteries.

Account of the Battle on Sunday.

Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday, the rebels awoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond, but they had made the unfortunate mistake of estimating the strength of our reserves by the weakness of our advance. Most bitterly did they pay for their mistake. Pressing eagerly forward with confidence of victory, they were met by the trained troops of Heintzleman and Sumner, whose unyielding columns checked their fierce assault, turning the tide of battle everywhere against them, and forcing them at the point of the bayonet on toward Richmond. It was their turn now to break and run, and their losses of the Saturday left them little cause for rejoicing over the trifling gain of Saturday.

Terribly did the Rebels suffer on this, as well as the previous day, from the well directed fire of our artillery, filling the ground with the slain, terrible also to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, pressing them back step by step to the last point of endurance, when they broke and ran ingloriously, leaving behind them many of their men and officers as well as privates, prisoners in our hands. The number of these it is not yet possible to ascertain, several days necessarily elapsing after every engagement before a full inventory can be taken.

Fremont in the Valley of Virginia.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, near Strasburg, June 2.—Genl. Fremont's advance brigade, under Col. Cluzerut, occupied Strasburg last night without resistance, Jackson rapidly retreating before our forces.

A midnight reconnoissance, which was made three miles beyond Strasburg, came upon a rope barricade and ambush of Jackson's rear guard. Our men retired successfully, with a loss of only three wounded.

Colonel Figgellmencil, of Fremont's staff, with only fifteen men, brilliantly charged and put to flight a body of cavalry commanded by Ashby in person.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FREMONT'S HEAD QUARTERS, *near* Strasburg, June 2.—General Fremont, with a strong column, left Franklin last Sunday, and by rapid forced marches has crossed the Shenandoah Mountain ranges, marching nearly one hundred miles over difficult roads, with little means of transportation and no supplies in the country.

This morning, when five miles from Strasburg, he overtook Jackson in full retreat, with his whole force on the road from Winchester to Strasburg.

Colonel Cluzerut, commanding the advance brigade, came upon the enemy, who were strongly posted with artillery, which opened as soon as the head of this column approached.

General Fremont brought his main column safely up, and formed in line of battle; but Jackson declined to fight, and while holding Cluzerut in check, with a portion of his troops, withdrew his main forces and continued his retreat.

In the skirmish five of the Eighth Virginia and two of the 60th Ohio were wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

Twenty-five prisoners were taken by our cavalry. Lt. Col. Downey, of the Third Regiment of the Potomac Home Brigade, in a skirmish, on Thursday morning, drove a large party of Ashby's cavalry through Wardensville, killing two and wounding three of them.

[The foregoing despatches are from the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and approved by Col. Tracy, A. A. G.]

Official Confirmation of the News.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Information was received at the War Department this evening, that Gen. Fremont had encountered and beaten, near Strasburg, yesterday afternoon and this morning, part of Jackson's army, which is in full retreat.

General McClellan's Department Extended.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following general order has just been issued:

The Department of Virginia is extended so as to include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, Petersburg and Weldon.

Major General George B. McClellan, of the United States Army, will assume command thereof and of all the United States forces within its limits.

Maj. General John E. Wool, United States Army, is assigned to the command of the Middle Department, and will proceed to Baltimore and assume the command thereof.

Major General John A. Dix, United States Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Fortress Monroe and assume command at that point, reporting to Major General McClellan for orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Colonel Kenley En Route for the City.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—A telegram from Martinsburg, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Mr. C. Westbrook, superintendent of the line, announces the fact that Colonel John R. Kenley, of the First Maryland regiment, had arrived in Martinsburg.—He was wounded, but not so seriously as to prevent him walking about.—He was taken prisoner by the rebels, as before stated, but subsequently released upon his parole of honor.

Col. Kenley is expected to reach Baltimore to-day. He will not return again to duty until an exchange is effected for him.

SIGEL.

Some two weeks since, Gen. Sigel passed through Pittsburg on his way to Washington; thousands gathered up to welcome and see him off as he left the City. The Chronicle thus reports the speech of this celebrated General:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have been invited to say a few words to you before the train starts, and while acknowledging the honor which you have done me, allow me to say that I do not like ovations—they are very distasteful.—I do not claim any credit for myself; I have only tried to do my duty. I am no speechmaker—by profession I am a soldier—my business is war—I speak by the mouth of the cannon and with the blood of man. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Let every man seek to do his duty in this struggle in that sphere which best suits him. I have sought to do mine in the cause that I have espoused. [A voice—"You have done yours." Other voices—["That's so, he has.] But although I am a soldier, I regret that this war should have been begun, and with my whole heart I shall welcome the hour that brings an honorable peace. [Tremendous cheers.] But now that the war has been provoked, let us have no peace until this wicked rebellion is put down and the black tyrant killed. ["Three cheers for General Sigel" were called for and given with the heartiest unction.] The government must develop its energies and put forth its strength; traitors must not be dealt with leniently, but must be made to feel and to fear the Union, as they have been and do now in Baltimore. ["Good" that's the talk."] This is the only safe course of action. It will restore confidence—it will cause unity; Union men will rejoice and rebels will be silenced. We should have a hundred thousand more men. Can they not be obtained?—[Voices—"Yes, two hundred thousand," and cheers.] War is a horrible thing, but is necessary, sometimes, to put down tyranny and protect Liberty. Such a war is this, and I fight in it with good heart. [Three cheers for General Sigel" were again called for and loudly shouted.]

Danger in Kentucky.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 23.]

There is not the least doubt but the traitors in Kentucky are, by concert, preparing to desolate the State by predatory warfare. They are well organized, and have been preparing for months to strike a blow; and now they are in motion. We do not conjecture—we know—that squads of two and three and a half a dozen young men from the Kentucky counties bordering on the Ohio are nightly riding to appointed places, all proposing to form guerilla parties. Quite a number have recently left Boone county, and proceeded to join Humphrey Marshall. Some were able to ride their own horses. Others had horses presented to them by rich Secessionists. Others stole horses. We have heard of cases in which young men stole horses from their fathers and ran away. They have been constantly, but cautiously, for several weeks, perhaps months, buying arms and ammunition in this city. In this business, they have been helped by those among us who are so weak or so wicked as to sympathize with them. Nothing can save Kentucky from desolation by these scoundrels but vigorous action. Whether this will be re-taken before the country is startled by a wild raid of the enemy striking some important point, and doing great mischief, depends upon the wisdom and vigilance of the authorities. If anything short of the actual breaking out of guerilla war on the Ohio would convince them of the necessity of doing something, there is evidence that would bring them to a "realizing sense" with great rapidity.

A Friendly Word for the North.

[From the London News, May 17.]

It is curious to observe the straits to which the Southern sympathizers are reduced, in order to account for the late successes of the Federalists. The task, which a few weeks ago was declared to be impossible, because of the stern resolution of the Southern chivalry, has now, it seems, become possible because this Southern chivalry has forgotten how to fight. New Orleans fell without the loss of a man; Yorktown has been evacuated with the same pusillanimous cowardice; the lists of killed and wounded are lamentably small; in short, the Confederate generals know nothing of war, and the men proved themselves cowards. All this is the merest delusion. At Pittsburg, the Southerners, we know, fought with a desperate resolution not often witnessed; and the Southern officers have generally proved themselves men of ability. But the self-sufficient critics of Europe—victims of their own shallow prophecies—consider it their paramount duty to ignore the obvious facts of the case. From the beginning, those who knew anything of the Northerners predicted that their superiority in numbers and in wealth, must, sooner or later, prevail. All they wanted was organization and discipline. That is always a work of time. The necessary time has elapsed; and now three or four hundred thousand of the most powerful and determined soldiers, commanded by skilful and enterprising officers, are quelling a gigantic rebellion with a rapidity and a success which has seldom been paralleled.

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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER, of NORTH CAROLINA.—There is some light amid all the gloom. With our improved facilities for communicating with the Southern States, it becomes more certain that through all that part of the country there is still a considerable number of prominent men who have never lowered their knee to the image of Baal, and are certain to prove staunch supporters of the Union.—Quite a number of such have been heard from. The boldest is Hon. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, who, in a State Convention lately in session at Raleigh, thus expressed himself while speaking in reference to the new law taxing slaves:

"I also, while I am up, desire to call the attention of those gentlemen who are opposing this measure to the fact that they, and they alone, were chiefly instrumental in carrying North Carolina out of the Union. Yes, gentlemen, it is you who were in favor of contracting a great debt by carrying on a war with the Union. You claimed that secession was necessary, in order to give better security to the institution of slavery; hence, it was for the exclusive benefit of *your* property that secession took place, and this enormous debt was contracted, and all of this misery and slaughter brought upon the country. At the commencement of secession you were exceedingly patriotic, and said that the South must secure her independence, at whatever sacrifice of blood or treasure.

"Gentlemen, you have succeeded in forcing the State out of the Union; you have also succeeded in saddling a great debt upon the State; thus far your wishes have been realized. You have had your way. In gratifying your wishes this debt has been incurred. You have remained at your fireside while the fearful struggle was going on, and obliged those who represent no property to fight your battles. Now that the debt has been contracted by you, who represent the slave interest of the State, you, nevertheless, have the coolness, with all these facts staring before you in the face, to rise in your places and refuse to be taxed. By objecting to pay your share of this great debt, you are obliging those who fought your battles to pay it for you. I desire to know if there can be anything more ungrateful and inhuman than this? I had no hand in bringing about this unholy war. I was not in favor of secession, and am not now. I love the old Union, and long to return to its folds. I had no voice in contracting this debt; I have been opposed to it all along. Notwithstanding this, I am willing that my slaves should be heavily taxed to liquidate this unjust debt. *Yea, I would gladly emancipate them all if it would restore us back as we were before. The slavery question is the cause of this war, and we shall never have peace until a gradual emancipation measure is adopted.*"

These are the words of a Southern patriot. Let the sympathizers with Secession read and ponder them.

Testimony of a Breckinridge Democrat.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1862.—The following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in New Orleans (a twenty-years resident) to his brother in this city, will be found interesting, as it reveals several very important points:

"NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1862.—"MY DEAR BROTHER: If I had no other cause for gratification, I should be reconciled to the reoccupation of this city by the United States forces in enabling me to communicate with my dear relatives once more. That circumstance, however, does not constitute the only gratification I feel at the result. For one, I am entirely willing to resume my allegiance to the old flag, whatever may have been my convictions which led me to throw it off, they have undergone a radical change. I have seen enough to convince me *that the leaders of this rebellion are a pack of knaves*, and, to me any Government is preferable to the reign of anarchy and terror the South has suffered under them. I will not trouble you by going into details, suffice it to say, that nine-tenths of the population is involved in complete ruin.

"In the city we are reduced to the verge of starvation. Without the assistance of the United States authorities, I know not what is to become of us—for even when supplies come in we have no money to buy. The only currency is Confederate notes and shinplasters. The banks have not a dollar of specie, *having sent it all off to Atlanta, in Georgia.* All that I possessed I was robbed of in this way. General Butler's proclamation No. 24 tells the tale of our sad condition in a few words. His appeal to the honest population will not go unheeded. Whether the Union is ever restored or not, *a day of reckoning will surely come to the authors of all our ruin and distress.*"

Chaplains in the Army.—Of the chaplains in the U. S. Army there are: Methodists, 124; Presbyterians, (N. S.,) 94; Congregational, 57; Episcopal, 66; Baptists, 43; Presbyterian, (O. S.,) 24; Unitarian, 23; Catholic, 23; not known, 9.—Total, 472.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 10, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Past, the Present, and Parties.

As this number of the *Globe* commences a new volume, and resumes our weekly issue, we deem it a proper time for a few words with the public, about our course since the rebellion commenced, and our feelings as to political parties and movements at the present and while that rebellion lasts.

The history of the country, since the Presidential election of 1860, is too vividly imprinted on the public mind to need recalling. Preceding that election, and until the April after it, treason was at work, so monstrous that its very iniquity caused incredulity. We could not believe—many of the millions of this land could not believe—that there existed depravity so deep, or ambition so reckless, as to attack this beneficent Government with intent to destroy it. It had been a party cry; one party had given forth its note of warning to the other, that there was danger of Disunion—that the stirring up of bitter sectional feeling would end in alienation and intestine strife. The response was given that threats of disunion were idle words, that the danger did not exist. But the reality did come, and it was a marvel to all dispassionate men, how rapidly *parties* shifted positions. Those who had prophesied disunion became unbelievers in the fulfillment of their own prophecies; while those who had been unbelievers before, not only adopted the creed of their adversaries on this point, but were willing to denounce their skepticism as evidence of complicity with treason. Party lines continued to divide men, party asperities continued to embitter them; mere partizans, instead of seeking a remedy for our ills, seemed more inclined to excite the rancor of political feeling, by charging each other with being the authors of them. Partizans and traitors, with envenomed hatred of each other rising in proportion to their want of consideration for the country's true interests, co-operated to defeat all measures of adjustment, and those who had pre-determined to be traitors found a pretext for their wickedness or a fanaticism as unreasonable, if not as guilty, as treason itself. The madness of that treason brought an hour when *action* became the only test of loyalty, when there could be but two classes, "Patriots and Traitors." The assault upon the flag which floated over Anderson and his men in Sumpter drew the line between these classes, and *from that hour, professions or theories* became subterfuges. The Government was assailed—there could be no middle ground—men must *act* either with or against its assailants.

The public heart, educated by the farewell teachings of Washington, and clinging with true patriotism to the Union under our form of Constitutional Government, loathed disunion in any form, or in either section, for it had assumed *one form in the South* and another in the North. The people despised alike, Secession, which would destroy the Union by disintegration, and Abolition, which would blot out the Constitution by usurpation. They determined, with an energy and an emphasis never before witnessed in any people, that the Union unbroken, should be continued under the Constitution unimpaired. They poured out their treasure, and sent the army into the field to meet the open foes of that Union; and while our gallant soldiers were blotting out all parties and fighting their foes under the glorious old flag common to and loved by us all, was it a time for citizens at home to be divided in counsel? to be wasting words about party creeds? We did not think so. The preservation of the Government against the assaults of its enemies was the primary object, and desiring for the time to forget and postpone all subordinate purposes, we were willing to unite with loyal men of any party and of all parties in crushing treason. We did not care to discuss differences about the construction of the Constitution while armies were upon the march to overthrow the government created by it. We were well satisfied that those in rebellion, let their pretext be what it might, were the enemies of that Government, and even if we differed in political creed from the men to whose hands its administration was for the time legally committed, we were as well satisfied they were its friends and desired to preserve it. Its preservation or its destruction were the ends at which we looked. Whether all powers were to be found literally written out in the Constitution, or whether they might be enlarged by implication, we knew were questions which had divided parties since their foundation, and would continue to divide them. But it had stood the test of being administered by both these schools, and we believed it had too much vitality to be destroyed; we knew the people loved it too well to permit it to be destroyed, by the errors, or if they should be attempted, by the usurpations of any administration. They have reserved to themselves the power at short intervals to correct errors or rebuke usurpations, even if remedies ample and powerful enough be not provided in the several departments into which the Government is divided. We denied the right of Secession. We could see no alleged wrongs of the South for which there did not exist legal and peaceful remedies; certainly none which justified revolution, while a majority existed in every branch of the Government, except the Executive, against the party, whose apprehended encroachments were made the pretext for rebellion. We could look upon the rebellion therefore as nothing less than atrocious and unjustifiable, and certainly such it has continued down to this hour to prove itself. With the enemies of the Government united for its destruction, it was high time for its friends to forget all minor differences and make common cause in its support. Surrendering no opinions we before held, it was with this motive alone we took our stand, discarding party for Country, and keeping this purpose in view we have endeavored to act in the discharge of our duties.

Is the Country yet in a condition to be distracted with the strife of political parties, and especially of the two parties that seem to be marshalling themselves for conflict?

Traitors are yet in arms against us. Half a million of loyal men are sacrificing all the joys of peace and home, are enduring all the privations of war and the soldiers life to subdue them. Gallantly and successfully as they have carried the flag of the Union into the homes of treason, lavishly as they have poured out their blood and laid down their lives, the work of suppressing rebellion is not yet done. Its tide within the past month has rolled back almost to the border of our own State. And while rebels unite, and march under their flag of hostility to the Union, almost within sight of our own soil, surely all loyal men should present an unbroken front against them, and in favor of the Government. Can this be accomplished by reviving the political issues of the past? Can it be accomplished by dividing parties upon the measures of the present, and making side issues to the great one the nation is now trying?

The organization of the Democratic party in this State is controlled by those who were instrumental in its disruption, and who in accomplishing that result, co-operated with the men who have since added a fit sequel to treason to their party, by becoming traitors to their country. The mass of the party have no sympathy with such leaders. We can have no sympathy with the organization in such hands. We cannot endorse the dogma upon which they and their allies seceded from the National Democratic Convention—we cannot yet give our confidence to men who supported secessionists there, and among whom, few as they may be, are found the only sympathisers with or apologists for secession now. There must be a disavowal of the past, before there can be co-operation in the future. The betrayal of the great principle upon which the campaign of 1856 was fought and won; the bitter proscription of all who adhered to that principle and advocated the observance of plighted faith, the base abandonment of both, and after that, recreancy had begun to bear its bitter fruits, the exhibition of imbecility so near to treason or so blind to it, as to resemble it if not in its action at least in its consequences; all these must be, not passed over in silence, but disavowed by the party, before their authors, aiders, and abettors, can receive the co-operation of free and independent Democrats. That party cannot find support in the American heart which will permit its own vital principles to be betrayed, yet knowingly keep the faithless betrayers in its bosom, and raise no voice of indignation against them. Those who have, by the accidents of former years, held control of the organization, do not intend to resign it without a struggle, or it would have been resigned more than a year ago instead of being tenaciously adhered to. It is no time for such a struggle now, and when the proper time shall come, we hope to unite with those who feel as we do, and take some hand in it.

The call issued by the Chairman of the Republican party does not come from any movement of the people separate from that party, and cannot therefore meet with any general response. It emanates from the organ of a party, and the Convention assembled in obedience to it will be essentially a party Convention. True it professes to invite others than those of that party to co-operate with it, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that while this organ of the Republican party is publishing this call, the party itself, through its leaders, and by the united action of its members in Congress, is urging with pertinacity the very party measures which have most excited the public mind, have not only divided but irritated the people. The confidence inspired by the conservative action of the last Congress in reference to the territories, and the conduct of the war against rebels, has been rudely shaken, when even those who were then conservative, have now followed the lead of others who have always been ultraists. Loyal men from the Border States, whose love for the Constitution and the Union has been tried and proven by suffering and sacrifice, are uttering their protest against such action, while it is urged by men who recognize no loyalty that does not dwell in their own latitude, and whose battles are all fought out of the reach of bullets. This would be bad enough, but to make it worse, these loyal men who love our Government, and the virtue which we *recognize as its corner-stone*, are met with the avowal upon the floor of Congress, that the endorsement of a partizan measure by a Cabinet Minister, is sufficient expiation for official corruption. These proceedings and this sentiment finds no response in the hearts of the people.—They love their Government. They are not dead to its interests as involved in any of the questions of policy or power arising under the Constitution. But a more momentous question than any of these is now filling their minds, and they will not give room to the lesser ones until the great one is disposed of. "How soon can this wicked rebellion be crushed? How soon can our sons and brothers, our fathers and husbands lay down their arms and gladden their homes again, and take part as citizens in administering the Government in peace?"

Go to the homes of your constituents, ye agitating politicians of either party; ye who are denouncing the President for his exercise of doubtful powers, exercised, as you in your hearts believe, in good faith to preserve the Constitution, while you have no word of censure for the traitors in arms for its destruction; ye who cannot forgo the worship of your party idols in this time of blood and sorrow; who denounce the President, and the Generals of our army because they will not be as rash and fanatical as yourselves; go through the land with these party cries upon your lips and you will find yourselves sitting in the market places and piping to those who do not dance. The people feel that at this time above all others, party spirit should be discouraged. They feel that to its blindness and intensity they owe many of the evils under which they now suffer. They feel that under its influence they have too often adopted in practice that doctrine already referred to as avowed in Congress, and which is subversive of all good government; and have elected to public positions, partizans whose integrity they would not endorse in any other relation in life. Honest men of all parties feel this, and feeling it, desire that now when a common foe is assailing us, a foe whose leaders prepared for open treason by official corruption, perjury, and villainy, sufficient to sink into infamy any enterprise built upon them, that at such a time some other qualification than blind party fealty shall be demanded in those who are selected for public trusts; that there should be a common effort to save the Government by placing it in the hands of men whose hearts are loyal, and whose names are not associated with public plundering and frauds.

What action then should be taken in this crisis? It is not for us to answer. The answer must rest with the people themselves. If political parties organize in the several counties as heretofore, it will be for them to say whether they will mark well the *men* who may be named for office, support the worthy and oppose the unworthy of whatever party they may be, or whether they will meet in Convention without regard to former party names, and act for themselves. The same may be said of the State. The moral effect of a whole people, united for a great purpose and discarding all minor differences until it shall be accomplished, would of itself be great upon both loyal men and traitors.—And it is a significant fact that where treason has been active, where loyalty has lost something, as in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, we hear no more of the strife of former parties.—Loyal and disloyal are the only prefixes to parties there. Why cannot all loyal men unite also in Pennsylvania, (and to her honor be it said, there are but few of any other class within her borders), *and say to those noble patriots of the Border States that we seek to bring their perils speedily to an end—that we have no sympathy with the fanaticism which would disregard any Constitutional right, or blot States out of existence because traitors existed within them—that we hold out protection of law to the loyal, and its penalties to the rebel—that we present a united front determined to carry on the war, "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired."* Why cannot we send out this voice of encouragement and hope to the suffering patriot, and say at the same time to the rebel that we will continue thus united while there is an arm raised against the old flag of the Union. When that flag shall again float in peace and triumph over an unbroken Union, it will be time enough to resume former party relations.

We express these as our own sentiments, and what we believe to be those of the conservative men of all parties. They will sustain the Government against the attacks of Secessionists in arms, or disunionists of any other type that are assailing it. We feel satisfied that if these sentiments do not find their proper expression and representation in the coming County and State Conventions of political parties, the people will not be slow in finding a proper and effective form in which to give them expression and power; and in doing it they shall have our press.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—An exchange speaks of the late Douglas as being one of the truest and best statesmen that ever lived, all of which we are very willing to admit; in fact, we always believed him to be not only the greatest but the best man that lived in his day, and who, if he were now upon the Senate floor, would stem the tide of fanaticism that rules the hour, and harmonize the conflicting political elements at war within our borders. But, it would seem as though providence had permitted this war to be brought about by the means, and in the manner it was, to chastise us as a people for our grievous sins, and in the death of Douglas he took away our guiding star that our bewilderment might become the greater in the darkness that surrounds us, to the end that we might work out our own punishment.

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* estimates the number of men wounded in the battle of Sunday and Monday at over four thousand. The killed is given as very heavy.

☞ Owing to the press of matter, we have been compelled to omit several editorial articles, as well as several local items, prepared for this paper.

☞ Our killed, wounded and missing, is given at the battle of Fair Oaks, officially, as follows: killed 800, wounded 3,627, missing 1,222.

General News Items.

Home Guards accepted for three months Service.—The Home Guards of Philadelphia and other cities and towns have been accepted by the Government, for three month's service. It is estimated that by calling upon the Home Guards and other local military organizations in the North, at least 60,000 militia can be brought into service before the 10th inst., thus setting free for active duty the very large force now engaged in guarding cities, forts and railroads.

☞ An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury states that the public debt on the 29th of May, was $491,445,984.

☞ One hundred and seventy-six wounded Pennsylvania soldiers arrived at Philadelphia on the 2d, from the battle field of the Chickahominy, and were taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where they will receive proper attention. Three hundred and fifty of the worst cases, which it was thought would not be safe to carry such a distance as to Philadelphia and New York, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the same day.

Sad Casualty at Wheeling.—WHEELING, June 2.—During a violent and terrific storm at 1 o'clock this morning, the residence of Joshua Pillsbury was struck by lightning, instantly killing two young ladies, Miss Mary E. Pillsbury and Miss Clara Goodwin. The latter was to have been married to the brother of Miss Pillsbury to-day, and only arrived on Saturday from South Berwick, Maine. The house was slightly injured.

THE Louisville *Journal* says that if Jeff. Davis and his gang be not hung, our good mother earth will probably refuse in disgust ever to bring forth another crop of hemp.

Prices Advanced.—All the Cincinnati daily papers have advanced their prices one cent per copy per week, in view of the anticipated government tax on paper, ink, income, &c., &c. We will be satisfied to let our prices remain as they are, if *all* our patrons will only pay up more promptly.

U. S. Senator.—Gov. Wm. Sprague, but lately re-elected, has been elected U. S. Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next. He received 92 out of 103 votes.

THE agents of the Liberian and Haytien Governments have met with some encouragement among the contrabands at Washington, by inducing some of them to emigrate to those countries.

Waste of Ammunition.—At the battle of Shiloh it is estimated there were discharged on the Confederate side 1, 000,000 balls from small arms. The official report of the Federal loss in killed and wounded is 14,000. Allowing that the true number is much greater, say 20,000, still it leaves 980,000 shot thrown away—that is, the rebels succeeded one time out of fifty shots in doing some execution.

☞ Beauregard's official report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing has been published, he admits his loss to be 10 699, as follows: killed 1728; wounded 8 012; missing 959.

Publications Suppressed.—The printing offices recently seized at Nashville, under the confiscation act of August 6, 1861, are the *Republican Banner, Union and American, Gazette*, Southern Methodist Publishing House, and the Patriot and Baptist Publishing House, being all the offices in the city.

Praiseworthy.—An esteemed citizen of Worcester, Mass. was in Boston recently, paying ninety per cent. of indebtedness incurred nearly thirty years ago, but of which, through misfortunes, he has heretofore been able to pay only ten per cent. Most of his creditors had forgotten all about the transactions.

WAR NEWS.

Address of Gen. McClellan to his Troops.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY, Tuesday Evening, June 3, 1862.

The following address was read to the army this evening at dress parade, and received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, June 2, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of the capital.

The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past history, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder.

I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here in the centre of the rebellion.

Soldiers! I will be with you *in this* battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land.

Upon your valor, discipline, and mutual confidence the result depends.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

Artillery Fight at New Bridge.—The Enemy Repulsed.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY, Thursday Evening, June 5, 1862.

The severe storm which set in on Tuesday afternoon lasted during the whole of yesterday. The water in the Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height.

A contraband, who left Richmond on Sunday night, states that all the carts, furniture cars, omnibuses, and carriages, to be found in that city, were impressed into the service for the purpose of carrying the dead and wounded from the battle-field, and that the Spottswood and Exchange Hotels, together with a number of public and private buildings, were turned into hospitals. All the information shows that the enemy suffered terribly.

The rebels opened with artillery this morning, from five different points opposite New Bridge, with a view of preventing the reconstruction of the bridge. Three of our batteries opened on them, causing them to retreat after a hot fire of two hours.

Our loss was one killed and two wounded.

No further interference took place during the day.

Further information received shows that our troops on Saturday and Sunday engaged six divisions instead of four, making a force of 75,000 rebels.

Approved by Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff.

LATER.

Gen. Joe Johnson Said to be Mortally Wounded.—Gen. Smith in Command of the Rebels.—Affairs in Richmond.—Rebel Loss Ten Thousand.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY, June 6, 1862.

Two deserters, who came in this morning, state that Gen. Johnson was seriously, if not mortally, wounded through the groin by a Minie ball during the late battle. Gen. G. W. Smith is now in command of the rebel troops. Other information goes to corroborate the fact.

These deserters state that the rebel loss is estimated at ten thousand killed, wounded and missing.

No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.

A contraband has arrived who left Richmond on Tuesday evening. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty.

There were no signs of evacuation, but, on the contrary, everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the rebels.

The contrabands state that during the fight of Sunday the house-tops, and all elevated positions, were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see our troops driven into the Chickahominy, but when they saw the confederates running towards the city, the greatest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabitants have crossed the James river, expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon.

It is rumored that Gen. Magruder is going to resign, having become disgusted with the rebel military administration.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Messages received at the War Department, dated at Gen. McClellan's Head Quarters, at 12 o'clock M., to-day, state all was quiet in that vicinity.

From Gen. Fremont's Army.

GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, Mount Jackson, June 6.

The further pursuit of Jackson has been impossible to-day, owing to the sudden rise of the Shenandoah river. A pontoon bridge, replacing the bridge burnt by the rebels, was completed, and part of Fremont's force crossed this morning. It rained hard all night and day, and the river began to rise very rapidly and swelled twelve feet in four hours, bringing down great quantities of drift wood and timber, which finally parted the bridge in the middle. The material was all saved, and no accidents occurred.

Four hundred prisoners have been taken.

From Front Royal.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special despatch dated Front Royal, June 6, says: Capt. Sanderson, chief commissary, has taken possession of all the flour mills in the valley, together with the grain and flour on hand. Safeguards have been granted by the commanding general to all the families who request them, without respect to their loyalty or disloyalty; and any soldier who violates them, will do so under the penalty of being immediately shot. The weather is still unsettled, and the roads almost impassable. Both branches of the Shenandoah are still rising.

Interesting from Tennessee.

Return of General Prentis' Command.—Discontent in the Rebel Army.—Brilliant Dash made by Colonel Wyncoop's Cavalry.

WASHVILLE, June 4.—The train from Columbia brought here, this evenning, 1,600 U. S. *prisoners of General Prentis' division*, who were taken at Pittsburg Landing. They came from the region of Tuscaloosa and Montgomery, and were paroled in consequence of the rebels being unable to feed them.

They report that the spirit of discontent is universal among the rebel soldiers, who are anxious to go home, the privates acknowledging that they are "whipped out." Four hundred more paroled prisoners will arrive here to-morrow. A despatch to Governor Johnson from General Negley, dated yesterday, says that Wyncoop's Cavalry made a dash into Winchester, and scattered Storm's rebel cavalry in all directions. His men are chasing them over the country.

Glorious News from General Halleck's Department.

Gen. Pope in Hot Pursuit of Beauregard.—10,000 Prisoners and Deserters.—15,000 Stand of Arms Captured.—Confusion of the Enemy.—Beauregard Frantic!—Halleck Cuts off his Line of Retreat.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, June 4, 1862.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, *he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best they could.*

We have captured nine locomotives, and a number of cars. One is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

Later from Corinth.

Gen. Pope Still Pursuing.—Fifty Thousand Prisoners and Deserters.—Beauregard's Army Dwindling Rapidly.

CORINTH, June 5.—Gen. Halleck moved his headquarters to this place to-day, occupying the house previously occupied by Gen. Bragg. Gen. Thomas occupies the house formerly in the possession of Gen. Beauregard. The enemy are reported to be 80,000 strong between Baldwin and Okolona. At the last accounts, Gen. Pope's advance was this side of Twenty Mile Creek, and the enemy's rear guard on the south side, still retreating. An Englishman who was made an officer in the rebel army and has deserted, says that a rebel officer high in position told him that they left there 120,000 strong, but when they arrived at Bonneville 50,000 had deserted; the latter were mostly Alabamians, Louisianians, and Mississippians.

LATER.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS.

Another Naval Victory.—Terrific Engagement with the Rebel Fleet.—Capture of Seven Rebel Vessels.—Our Forces in full Possession of the City.—The Mississippi Open from St. Louis to New Orleans.

NEW MADRID, June 7.—The steamer Platte Valley has just arrived from Memphis. She reports that all is quiet there; the city surrendered to the U. S. Flotilla without resistance.

Second Dispatch.

Cairo, June 7.—The operator at New Madrid telegraphs that the steamer Platte Valley had passed there direct from Memphis, *en route* for Cairo. Our forces are in undisputable possession of the City of Memphis.

[*Third Dispatch.*]

Washington, June 8.—Advices have been received from commander Davis, at Memphis, announcing a battle between his fleet, aided by Col. Ellett's ram flotilla, and the rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams.

The engagement commenced at 5.30 on the morning of the 6th inst., and ended at seven in the morning.

The fight resulted in the capture or sinking of seven of the rebel fleet.

One escaped by superior speed.

Col. Ellett, who is seriously but not dangerously wounded, is highly complimented for gallantry and skill.

Memphis surrendered immediately after the engagement, and was placed under military authority.

Official Report of Com. Davis.

Washington, June 8.—The following despatch was received at the Navy Department:

United States Steamer Benton, off Memphis, June 6.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows: The General Beauregard was blown up and burnt; the General Sterling Price had one wheel carried away; the Jeff Thompson was set on fire by a shell and burned, and her magazine was blown up; the Sumpter was badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired; a rebel steamer had her boiler exploded by shot, and was otherwise injured, but she will be repaired. Beside this, one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action; her name is not known.

Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands. The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement. Col. Fitch came down at eleven o'clock, and has taken military possession of the town.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

All Quiet in Front of Richmond.

Washington, June 8.—Dispatches received at the war department state that all is quiet in front of Richmond, except occasional cannonading at our forces employed in bridge operations but which does not retard their progress.

From Gen. Mitchell's Army.

Success of an Expedition under Gen. Negley's Command.—Rebels Defeated and Routed.—Capture of Baggage Wagons, Ammunition, &c. &c.—Still More Important Results Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Despatches have been received at the War Department from General Mitchell, dated at Huntsville, Ala., June 6th, stating that an expedition from his army, under command of General Negley, had drawn the enemy, commanded by General Adams, from Winchester through Jasper back to Chattanooga, and utterly defeated and routed them at that point.

Baggage, wagons, ammunition and supplies have fallen into our hands, and still more important results may be expected to follow this movement.

From Gen. Shield's Army.

The Pursuit of Jackson.—His Army Reduced to Five Thousand.—Gen. Fremont's Army Following Them.—Capture of Wagons, Prisoners and Supplies.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8.—News from Gen. Shield's division states that a scouting party crossed the river at the Columbian bridge, and went to New Market, and found that Jackson had retreated through there three days ago.

His army had been reduced to about five thousand men, the remainder having scattered through the mountains to save themselves.

Fremont's army had followed them all the way, capturing wagons, prisoners and supplies.

Saved by a Bible.

Among the wounded that arrived in Philadelphia on the 3d, was Capt. Eli Dougherty, of company K, Ninety-third Pennsylvania regiment (Col. McCarter's), with a slight wound in his breast. In the battle of Saturday a minie ball struck him just in the heart or rather in the clothes over his heart. It went through his coat, vest and shirt. It smashed a gold watch (which he had brought for his sister), all to pieces. The ball then went into a Bible and dug its way through the lid and through about six hundred pages. At the beginning of the 4th chapter of 2d Timothy, it went out the Bible and inflicted a slight wound in his breast. It left its last mark on the 1st verse of that Chapter. It is as follows:

"I charge *thee*, therefore, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom."

The watch of Captain Dougherty was in fragments. The Bible is so disfigured that it will only be valuable as a relic. It was given to the captain by a lady, and his wearing it next his heart is undoubtedly the cause of that organ continuing to beat to day.

In the next berth to Captain D. was a soldier with a fearful wound in the leg. "I wish" he said, as we looked at the Bible, "that I had had a book in the calf of my leg, on Saturday."

MARRIED,

In this place on the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Brads, Mr. DANIEL W. PROCTOR, of Massachusetts, and Miss NARCISSA E. BENEDICT.

On Thursday 22d ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. DAVID T. GILLILAN to Miss MARY C. BEVERLY, both of this place.

DIED,

At the military hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, JAMES S. LEATTOR, in the 24th year of his age.

Mr. Leattor was a native of McVeytown, Mifflin county, but was well known to many of our citizens in this county, as a teacher. At the time of our reverses, in last July and August, he was engaged in teaching at Alexandria in this county, but promptly joined the company of Captain McNally, which was soon afterwards annexed to the 77th Regiment, Col. Stambaugh, and ordered to Kentucky.—Although predisposed to hereditary Consumption, he seemed to gain strength and vigor for several months after joining the army, but on the long and toilsome march south of Bowling Green, amid the mud, snow and rain of February, without shelter at night, he broke down, and with many of his comrades, was carried back to Nashville. His sickness resulted in pulmonary Consumption, and though, for a long time, hopeful that he would soon be able to join his regiment, he gradually declined until the 21st day of May last, when he sank peacefully to rest. He died among strangers. No earthly relative to cheer the long weary hours of his sickness, or minister to his dying wants, but he was not without friends. The same generous and manly qualities, which made so many friends here, enlisted the affections of all who knew him, there. Above all he was a Christian, and this character he maintained as firmly while a soldier, as in the peaceful, church-loving community of his native home.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 9, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,75@6.62½
Common and Superfine	$4,50@4.75
Rye Flour	3.25
Corn Meal	2.62½
Extra White Wheat	$1,35@1.37
Fair and Prime Red	$1,31@1.32
Rye	66
Corn, prime Yellow	53
Oats	42
Clover seed, $ 64 lb	$4,50@4.62
Timothy	$1,50@1.75

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$5,50@6.00
Extra do $ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any wise interfering with the property of Jacob Snyder, wagonmaker of West township, Huntingdon co., comprising certain wagonmaker's tools, lumber and shop, household and kitchen furniture, &c., as I have purchased the same for a fair consideration.

jl1, 1862-] ABRAHAM SNYDER, Mooresville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jacob H. Miller, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are required to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ANDREW HILLER,
ROBERT G. MCNEAL,
Union tp., May 29, 1862-6t. Administrators.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, June 10, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THE GREAT SHOW COMING.—*Van Amburgh's famous Menagerie* will visit Huntingdon on Wednesday the 18th inst., and give two exhibitions as announced in our advertising columns.—This exhibition is purely a menagerie, having no circus attached, and is highly commended by the papers published in places which it has lately visited.—It is the largest and most varied collection of specimens of the animal kingdom now in existence; in fact, it is about the only one now traveling which deserves the name of a menagerie, having a collection of trained animals whose performance is said to be very entertaining. They come with good reputation. We recollect years ago that Van Amburgh was a "great institution" in the way of an "animal show," and have no doubt that he has been improving and enlarging his exhibition ever since; at least, wherever they have visited they have elicited commendation as forming a moral and instructive entertainment, which every one might attend, sure of being interested and more than satisfied.

OUR BOYS.—There was but one company, that of Capt. Wintrode's in the fight near Richmond. We have heard that four or five of the company were wounded—the name of H. S. Boyer is the only one published in the lists as we find them in the Philadelphia papers.

Castalian Garden.—E. C. Summers will open his garden for the reception of visitors this (Wednesday) evening. It is a beautiful place, and will not fail to attract a large crowd. It is just such a place as one likes to visit to "while away a pleasant hour." All kinds of refreshments will be prepared for the guests. As to the Garden, we have nothing to say; it speaks for itself.

☞ A party of young men of this place, have formed themselves into a band called the "Free and Easy Club." They discourse delightful music, and we hope, after a short season, they will *not* allow it to fall through, or go by the board, as everything else of the kind has done, before it.

A DROWNED MAN FOUND.—On Friday last a drowned man was taken from the Juniata nearly opposite this place. From appearances he must have been in the water some months. He was an old man. But little clothing remained upon the body—what was remaining indicated that the unfortunate man was a poor laborer.—The body was seen to pass over the dam two days previous.

HOME AGAIN.—We notice our good looking bachelor friend, A. B. Cunningham, has returned from the city to spend the Summer season with his friends in "ye ancient borough." He can be found at his store, where he is selling goods—good goods—as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be bought for at any other establishment in town.

ANOTHER BOUQUET.—On Thursday last we were presented with *the* bouquet of the season, by a lady friend who forbid us giving her name. Of course we are not particular so we get the bouquets. We hope she may get just such a husband as she deserves, a true patriot put up as neat as the bouquet.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of Alexandria and vicinity, intend giving a Strawberry Festival on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church in Alexandria.

☞ The Soldiers' Aid Society will pack a box on Friday, June 13th; contributions may be sent to Mrs. Mary Grafius, during the morning of that day.

☞ The following order by General Lane, was handed to us several days ago but was mislaid:

GENERAL ORDER } No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, 4TH BRIGADE, 14TH DIVISION, P. V., *Huntingdon*, May 29, 1862.

On the authority of the Governor of Pennsylvania, I am permitted to say that at present there is no need for more troops; and my General Order *No.* 1, is hereby countermanded.

F. H. LANE, *Brigadier General.*

Democratic County Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held at the Jackson House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., David Caldwell was elected Delegate to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, on Friday, the 4th day of July next.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the election of a delegate to represent this Senatorial district in the State Convention, is hereby conceded to Somerset county.

Resolved, That a County Convention shall be held in this borough on Wednesday, the 13th day of August next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic County ticket.

JOHN R. HUNTER, *Chairman.*

DAVID P. GWIN, *Secretary.*

Resolutions adopted by the members of the Huntingdon Bar, upon the death of Col. S. S. Wharton.

A meeting of the members of the Bar was held at the Office of Blair & Speer, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of Col. S. S. Wharton, dec'd. On motion of John Scott, John Williamson was called to the Chair and R. Bruce Petrikin appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed Gen. A. P. Wilson, J. Sewell Stewart and John W. Mattern, a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Bar.

The following were reported and adopted:—

WHEREAS, In the wise Providence of God, our fellow member of the Bar, Col. S. S. Wharton, has been suddenly removed from our midst, while in the vigor of life and the bloom of manhood; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the Bar has lost an ever courteous member, the community a useful citizen, and the poor a generous friend.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his afflicted relatives, our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement, and mourn with them the loss of one whose warmth of heart in life, will preserve his memory green in death.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the relatives of the deceased.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, *President.*

R. BRUCE PETRIKIN, *Secretary.*

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

WARREN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, May 28, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—After a long silence *for which I can hardly account*, I take up my pen to give you a few items from a prairie land.

One reason I did not write oftener was, your paper I thought ought to be taken up as much as possible, with soldier's letters, which I know are more interesting at present than local news. Well, to begin with, the farmers are very busy now planting their corn, all or nearly all however will finish this week. Wheat looks extremely well considering that the most of it was sown later than usual, as the spring was so wet for a long time. I think there was about an average crop sowed of wheat, but hardly as much corn or oats as usual. Several acres will lie untilled for want of hands to till them, which never used to be the case. I am planting about 20 acres in corn. I think I will get done this week. I do not farm any wheat as I had rented my own farm to my brother, who left Secessia *about a year ago, when Price* tried to take Missouri out of the Union with him, but signally failed, and now reports have him killed near Corinth. I hope it may be true. Price is from the same county that my brother lived in, he knew him slightly and all esteemed him a gentleman before the troubles came on. Wheat is 60 to 65 cents per bushel, and corn 15 cents per bushel, which is better for corn than it has been for more than a year. There is a great deal of corn in the country, but not much wheat.

I will give you a short list of the soldiers who are or were in the army from this vicinity; perhaps the names may be familiar to some of your Henderson township readers at least. In the 30th Ill. Regt., are John P. McCartney and George Morrison, who were both born in old Huntingdon county, and in the 50th, young Boggs whose death you have already published; poor fellow, I feel as though I had lost a brother, and a young man named Kelly who died of disease at Fort Donelson; in the 30th, also from Brady township. The two former were well at last accounts and were at or near Corinth. I believe that is all from this neighborhood that I am aware of from Huntingdon county.

We still receive your paper, and would not be without it for double its price, and this is not mere *blarney* either, it seems nearly like a letter from home, when it comes. No more, but remains your irregular Illinois correspondent. F. T. PORTER.

BELTSVILLE, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., Md., May 29, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking the readers of your very interesting paper would like to know what the Secesh in Maryland say about the termination, &c., of the war, I take the liberty of informing them, through your ever-ready willingness to please them. They (the Secesh) are foolish enough to believe, *or at least, to say, that the war will* terminate in a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They say that the Confederates, as they have no navy, will leave the water-courses and take to the mountains and other inland places, and carry on a guerilla warfare until the yankees will be forced to retire, on account of their not having means to protract the war. They say that Beauregard will whip General Halleck at Corinth, and that will add another year to the war; in fact they say that the war is just fairly begun.—They will not believe a word that the Union papers publish. They claim Pittsburg Landing a "victory," York town a stragetic movement, Williamsburg a victory, and, in short, a place from which the rebels run the fastest, the greater victory they call it. They have always called Mr. Lincoln an Abolitionist. It must be admitted that every slaveholder within 30 miles of Washington has lost more or less slaves; some, indeed, have lost all their slaves. It was really amusing to see many of my friends get up and find all their "niggers" gone, and have to milk, feed, and do other necessary farmwork themselves. The young ladies, *never having milked before*, would go upon the wrong side, when they would be informed of their ignorance by quite a severe blow from the cow's hind-foot. The young ladies, then, "with true southern chivalry," would vent their anger by giving the innocent cow a sound beating. It was the same way with the young gentlemen in feeding and taking care of the horses.

Mr. Lincoln has issued an order to return all fugitives coming into the District. Slaveholders can now go and get their slaves; but the secesh are not satisfied with that. The Hunter proclamation has been countermanded, and yet they complain. They want a recognition of the Southern Confederacy — something which they will never get. Mr. Lincoln has clearly proven that he means to fairly quell rebellion and carry out the constitution. The Unionists are raising a regiment to be called the "Maryland Avengers," to avenge the First Maryland Regiment, that was so inhumanly annihilated at Front Royal. May the Lord help a secessionist that falls into their hands.

CASSVILLE.

MANOR HILL, May 25, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you be kind enough to publish (for our society, and *for the satisfaction of contributors*) a list of contributions, by the patriotic citizens of Stone Valley, many of them have friends engaged in this unnatural combat, and feel an interest in doing something for their comfort.

Notwithstanding the unkind remarks and harsh reproofs, given some of our noble committee, by some of the unprincipled South-Downs among us, they have been enabled to collect and forward to our unfortunate brothers many comforts from kind friends at home. You will pardon us for not sending these lists sooner when we tell you that the past few weeks have been weeks of incessant toil for the farmers, yet the corn and oats look rather discouraging, but the wheat promises a glorious harvest for the toiling millions of the North, while the Southern fire-eaters are reaping the reward of their toils in the destruction of their crops, by the ruthless hand of War.

You will please publish with the enclosed list, the receipt and letter of the Quarter Master General of Penna.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road Co., through the kindness of their worthy Superintendent, Mr. E. Lewis, has our heartfelt thanks for their generous *patriotism in sending, free of charge*, 3 large boxes and 1 barrel of Hospital stores, from our society. Such acts of benevolence are surely worthy the respects of our patriotic citizens. Long may they wave! SCRIBE.

LIST OF ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED TO THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY AT MANOR HILL.

Mrs. John Smith, (Manor,) apple butter, dried fruit and jelly.
" James Hennen, apple butter and dried fruit.
" Thomas Hennen, two chickens.
" Martin Walker, dried raspberries and dried fruit.
" David Waight, four chickens and dried fruit.
" David Shock, apple butter, dried fruit, soap, bandages, cucumbers, 1 sheet and four chickens.
" William Shock, quince butter, soap and papers.
" John Cunningham, bandages and dried fruit.
" John Gregory, dried fruit and 2 chickens.
" M. Stryker, apple butter, dried fruit and butter.
" Samuel Gregory, one sheet, dried fruit, apple butter and papers.
" Alexander Myton, dried fruit, tomatoes, two chickens and soap.
" David Barrick, butter, apple butter, dried fruit and bandages.
" Robert Johnston, towels, sheet, jelly and four chickens.
" Jacob Smith, apple butter and four chickens.
" Paul Walker, two chickens.
Miss Margery Watt, two chickens and apple butter.
Mrs. P. Gettys, three chickens.
Mr. Samuel Stryker, cash, $1,00.
Mrs. Samuel Stryker, butter, bandages, dried fruit and papers.
Mr. Samuel Fleming, three chickens.
Mrs. Reding Hutchinson, apple butter, sheet, towel and chickens.
" Matthew Stephens, apple butter and 3 chickens.
Ten gallon cans contributed by the Society, and filled with concentrated chickens.
Mr. John Laird, 50 cents.
Miss Tillie Wilson, currant jelly.
Mrs. Daniel Reed, jelly, tomatoe butter, dried berries and bandages.
Mr. Jacob Hallman, 25 cents.
Mrs. A. I. White, apple butter and dried apples.
Mr. James Foster, 25 cents.
Miss M. E. Trago, 25 do.
Mr. R. K. Trago, 25 do.
Mrs. Matthew McDivit, dried apples.
" John Hight, apple butter.
Mr. J. L. Curly, 70 cents.
Miss Annie Wilson, 2 feather pillows.
Mrs. Robert Wilson, 25 cents.
" Henry Wilson, jelly, honey and wine.
Billie McIlwaine, (a small boy,) 6¼ cts.
Mrs. George Kimberlain, apple butter.
Mr. Alexander Allison, 25 cents.
" Robert Wilson, 25 do.
" James Moore, 25 do.
" John Smith, 25 do.
" Barton Green, three yards muslin.
Mrs. Thomas Knode, 25 cents.
Mr. Henry Cornprobst, 35 do.
Miss Martha Cornprobst, jelly.
" Lizzie Cornprobst, preserves.
Mr. Henry Wilson, wine.
Mrs. D. Crownover, two feather pillows, dried fruit, maple sugar and apple butter.
" James Green, canned fruit and maple molasses.
" Jane Green, linen for lint.
Miss Martha Livingston, 25 cents.
Mrs. W. Walker, jelly.
Maggie Reed, maple molasses, (Miss Annie Wilson, Committee.)
Mrs. Mary J. Livingston, two pillows.
Miss Winifred Duff, 1 pine top pillow.
" Mary J. Duff, apple butter and bandages.
" Annie Duff, one pine pillow and beef tongue.
Mrs. J. Rudy, one pine pillow, dried fruit and beef tongue.
Miss Susanah Grisinger, chicken.
Mrs. E. Livingston, three pillows.
" *Gilbert Horning*, one feather pillow.
Mr. John Horning, two towels, muslin and canton flannel.
Miss Selina Chary, muslin bandages and one pillow.
Mrs. Shadrach Chary, lint, bandages and dried berries.
" C. Ash, chickens, linen and tomatoes.
Captain Tom Ash, chickens and dried berries.
Mrs. James Stewart, pads, lint and bandages.
Miss S. Stewart, two pillows and two pair crutch pads.
Mrs. G. Chary, pillows and bandages.
" John Stewart, pillows, chickens and bandages.
" John Scott, pillows, sheet and bandages.
" George Decker, dried whortleberries.
" Grossman, three feather pillows.
Mr. George Little, 25 cents.
Miss Sallie Lee, dried fruit and corn.
" Libbie Smith, dried fruit and corn.
Mrs. V. McFadden, 3 feather pillows, sheet and bandages.
" John Smith, pads and bandages
Miss Maggie Smith, pillows and bandages.
" Mary Watt, pillows.
" Sallie Stewart, bandages.
" *Ellen Myton*, pickles.
Mr. Samuel Mitchell, dry beef and beef tongue.
Mrs. Ross, dried fruit.
" Sarah Bamburger, sheet, herbs, pair socks and pillows.
" Alexander Scott, two pillows.
" *J. Davison, tomatoes* and cans.
Mr. John Davison, box.
Mr. Andrew Crownover, box.
Mr. John C. Davis, 50 cents.
Mrs. John C. Davis, apple butter, dried fruit, four towels, two pillows and two handkerchiefs.
Mr. J. E. Davis, 25 cents.
Mrs. Robert Barr, 25 cents and lint.
" John A. Wilson, 25 cts. and lint.
Mr. James Barr, 50 cents.
Rev. J. M. Adair, 50 cents.
Mrs. J. M. Adair, linen lint, quince jelly and one pair socks.
" Samuel Ricketts, 25 cents, 1 pair socks and jam.
" Sam'l Stewart, lint and bandages.
" Geo. Porter, lint and bandages.
" Elenerci Magill, 25 cents, dried tomatoes, hops, jam and lint.
" James Oaks, 25 cents.
" Samuel Cummins, 50 cents.
Mr. Samuel Cummins, 50 cents.
Mr. Sterritt Cummins, 50 cents.
Mr. John Cummins, 25 cents, lint and quince jelly.
Mr. Joseph Duff, 25 cents.
Miss Sarah Huston, 25 cents.
Mrs. James Magill, 50 cents.
Miss Ruth Cummins, 50 cents and currant jelly.
Mr. William Dickey, 25 cents.
Mr. William Hughs, 25 cents.
" Alexander Canady, 25 cents.
" George McCool, 25 cents.
" James Gilliland, 25 cents.
" Joseph Gilliland, 25 cents.
Mrs. Joseph Gilliland, 25 cents, apple butter, lint, two pillows and bandages.
Miss Martha Hunter, dried tomatoes and lint.
" Mary M. Hughes, dried whortleberries.
" Elizabeth E. Davis, 1 pair socks and bandages.
Mrs. Joshua Williamson, two pillows *and two chickens.*
" Josiah Cunningham, apple butter, 3 linen towels, dried fruit, two pillows and slips, and bandages.
Mr. Andrew Smith, 1 dollar.
Mr. James Hughes, 25 cents.
Mrs. Andrew Smith, 2 chickens, two sheets, 2 linen towels, apple butter, bandages, lint and dried fruit.
Mr. Henry Whitsel, 25 cents.
" James Whitsel, 25 cents.
Mrs. David Whitsel, 3 chickens and dried fruit.
Miss Mary Whitsel, dried berries.
Mrs. Hugh Kyle, dried tomatoes, dried berries, lint and bandages.
" George McCool, bandages.
Mr. John McCool, dried fruit, 1 sheet, butter and hogs.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA, Quartermaster General's Office, *Harrisburg, April* 7, 1862.

MRS. JANE M. LOVE, President Soldiers' Aid Society, *Manor Hill.*

DEAR MADAM:—Your letter of the 5th inst., has been received, inclosing a list of articles contained in two boxes and one key, hospital stores for the sick and wounded at Winchester.—They will be duly forwarded, without expense to your Society.

Such goods will be needed as long as this wicked rebellion lasts, *where* they will be needed depends upon where battles will be fought. If you forward any more, send them here, and we will see that they are sent where most needed, without expense to you. The receipt of those now sent will be acknowledged through the papers. Be pleased to accept for yourself, and convey to the ladies of your Society, my heartfelt thanks in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Yours respectfully, R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR COAL HARBOR, May 30, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—The day after my last to the *Globe*, we received marching orders. We took up the line of march in the morning at six o'clock, and marched some ten miles to a place called "the summit," on the Richmond and York River Railroad. That day's marching was a little hard on the boys, as it was the first real warm day's marching we had—and I do assure you old Sol did pour forth his rays quite freely that day, and quite hot ones at that. One man died in the 52d Regiment, N. Y. V, by the wayside, caused, it was supposed by the hot sun *and fast marching*, while the water along the road was extremely bad, which perhaps caused the sickness at first. We encamped at the above named place one day and night. We then took up the march again towards the Chickahominy. This day we marched about six miles, and arrived on the banks of the Chickahominy in good time to put up our shelter tents, which we always carry with us. Our Regiment, the 53d, was detailed for picket duty. We are some half a mile from the main body of the Division, while the picket line is still about one half a mile further in advance. No attack has yet been made on our lines. Two companies are detailed for duty at a time. There are some fine farms along the line of our last two day's marching. The farms and buildings are far superior to those on the lower part of the Peninsula. As usual, you almost invariably find a flag of truce hanging in front of the houses. You can, however, seldom get to see any of the inmates of the house, unless you go into it. I suppose they think the air is poisoned by the presence of the Yankees, on the sacred soil. The *fair* part of the population, especially, appear very *uncomfortable*, on account of the presence of the "Yankee Hirolings," as they choose to call us, but the boys generally tell them they consider *source* or give them some other appropriate answer.

We are encamped on a tolerably good farm, owned by a violent Secessionist, though he now claims to be for the Union, but he is that, simply because he is afraid openly to express his sympathy for the rebel cause. He was very much vexed when we came here. He had some fine sweet potatoes, on which some of the boys made a supper. But much to the chagrin of the boys, the Commanding General placed a guard on his potatoes, so the boys were obliged to leave. He often wonders how long the troops will stay yet. *Being told a few days since*, that we would leave next morning, he very saucily remarked that he was tired of company, now, and he did not care how soon the troops would leave, but he has not been relieved of the nuisance around him, as he called us when we *first came here. This is the way these* Southern scoundrels use the Union troops. Yet no sooner have our troops arrived at a place, than a strong guard is placed around the houses of these outlaws, and are guarded as though they were the best of Union men, or a lump of gold. Now good Union men should be protected both in person and property to the utmost, but I do not think such rascals as these should be protected. Should they find a Union soldier by the wayside, away from his companions, they would just as soon cut his throat as not. Should such men be protected by those whom they are trying to destroy? We answer, never! Let them seek protection of those whom they are trying with all their power to sustain. There are many prisoners taken from the rebel ranks who are far more loyal than most of those who profess to be Union men.

Gen. Porter's Division had a spirited fight on Tuesday, in which he totally routed the enemy and took a good many prisoners. We saw many of them; a flock of four hundred were taken past the camp yesterday. They were the most degraded part of humanity we have seen for some time. No two were dressed alike, some were tall, muscular men, while others were small feeble looking; some had caps, and some hats, while a number of them had neither. They all appeared to be in good humor, however some few would not speak to our men. They say they would sooner be a prisoner in the hands of the Federals, than to be in Confederate service. They say many will come over to our side, when the opportunity presents itself. They were mostly North Carolina men. They report the rations to have been scarce for some time in the rebel army.

Some little excitement was noticeable in camp for a day or two, on account of the news of the reverse of Gen. Banks. No fear of the Capitol being in danger is entertained here. The retreat of Gen. Banks, is generally considered by military men here to have been quite a masterly one, and to have reflected great credit on the General.

Preparations for the coming battle are going hourly on. You may look for good news from this quarter soon. We had a great thunder storm here to-day, cooling the atmosphere and making it much more pleasant. Moreanon. Yours &c., PILUM.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, June 1, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have just been perusing the columns of your paper, a paper that is eagerly grasped after in this camp by the Huntingdon county boys. We often times find things recorded in it which are of a very interesting nature, for the very reason it comes from home. I will therefore try to let some of our Huntingdon county friends know where we are, and what we are doing. We are camped on a hill opposite the town of Fredericksburg, our guns command the place; we have been camped about a mile the other side of it for the past week. Yesterday our General thought it proper to fall back for reasons we know not, so we are near our old camping ground.

The citizens of this town are very disagreeable, they cannot give us a civil answer; the ladies say they would rather meet the devil than a Union soldier. It is very laughable to see them put their heads out of their windows and make wry faces at our soldiers as they pass. They cannot possibly put a smile on their face, for whenever they try, secesh is so strong that it renders it impossible. In many places of the town sutlers have shops for the sale of such things as the soldiers need, and their sign is a small American flag. The ladies are so much prejudiced to that flag that they will cross the street through six inches of mud, rather than pass under it. Would to God this war was over,—I hate to see pretty faces spoiled.

I have no news to send you concerning our movements, for you certainly know more about them than we do. We expect to move on towards Richmond in a few days.

Our regiment is in good spirits and enjoying good health, only one of Co. I reported on the sick list, some of us may be before long reported on that list, but we are sure we are right; so we will go ahead. No more at present from your humble friend,

CUBA. Co. I, 5th Regt., P. R. C.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK," the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR, JOHN J. LAWRENCE, R. B. WIGTON, ROBT. HARE POWELL, JAMES MAGUIRE, DAVID DUNN, | J. GEORGE MILES, WILLIAM LEWIS, ALEXANDER PORT, JOHN R. HUNTER, GEORGE EBY, A. R. SEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of John Beatty, deceased.*] The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of M. E. Campbell, Esq., Administrator of John Beatty, deceased, late of Shirley township, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Register's office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JUNE next, when and where all persons interested in said fund, are required to prove *and* their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. L. GWIN, *Auditor.*

May 20, 1862-4t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Wm. Weyer, dec'd.*] Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of John A. Weyer, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, *and those having claims* will present them properly authenticated to me. MICHEL WEYER, GEO. B. PORTER, *Executors.*

May 13, 1862-6t.*

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

Mammoth Menagerie AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION

Hyatt Frost, Manager.

Colossal Golden Chariot,

Van Amburgh & Co. take both pride and pleasure in calling the attention of a discriminating public to the fact that they (with a determination to cast aside every opposition of whatsoever kind or nature,) have expended on this Establishment the enormous sum of

$100,000!

to make it surpass anything the world ever before have seen. It now rises pre-eminent over every competitor. All the advantages that wealth talent and experience could command, have been brought into requisition in starting this gigantic enterprise. Recently, while Mr. Van Amburgh was in foreign countries, collecting Animals for this Menagerie, reports of his death were circulated, but

VAN AMBURGH STILL LIVES

and will accompany the Menagerie, and bear living testimony that he is not dead. This Complete Menagerie, The only one in America In an entire new outfit, With new Horses, New Silver-mounted Harness, New Colossal Golden Chariot, New Gorgeously Painted Cages, New Swing Wagons, and New Six Compartment Carriage,

Six Times as Large as any ordinary Circus!

The unparalleled and most triumphant success which has attended this time honored institution, is without precedent. The Menagerie in the street, about 2-3 a mile long

A Moving Panorama! In Oriental Splendor, nearly one mile in length.

☞ FREE TO ALL. ☜ The immense Pavilion will accommodate many thousands; so all who may desire can see

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

from every clime; also,

The Great Van Amburgh

The Original Lion and Tiger Tamer! Performing Animals.

Four Lions, Black Tiger, Spotted Tiger, Syrian Panther, three Bengal Lions, a pair Asiatic Leopards.

The following was taken from the Utica Gazette, in New York, March 23, 1862, and may be considered

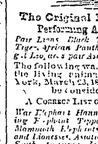
A CORRECT LIST OF ANIMALS.

War Elephant Hannibal, Performing Elephant Topsy, Baby, Two Mammoth Elephants, Four Lions and Lionesses, Asiatic and African, South American Jaguar, Africa Panther, Spotted Tiger, Black Tiger (only one in America), Llamas, (a two-year horned Leopard, three Ayah and Asiatic Leopards, a young Tapir, two months old, Royal Tigers, (only one in America) Nubian Fallow Deer, African Bears, or Buffalo (the African Gazelle, (only ones exhibited in America in 13 years,) pair of Red Lucas, or Spanish Antelopes, Roman, or Sacred Ibis, White Heron, Red Flamingoes, Java Hogs, Tiger Cat or Ocelot, Fisher, or Water Cat, pair Ichneumons, White Ground Hog and Cross, pair Art Rivers, Guinea Pigs without number, English Hare Black and White Rabbits, the finest Collection of Birds ever exhibited, pair of New Holland Cross Canes, 3 with American Condor, the largest Bird that flies, pair White Cranes, African Tortoise, Civet Cat, Pheasants, Three Silver Fleas each, pair Bohemian Waxwings, Pea Fowl, Black Panther, Chinese Fox, White, with American Panther, three Spanish Monkeys, pair Trapeze Lancers, five South American Parrots, pair Long Tailed Paroquets, pair Grand Parrots from Australia, Sun Bird, Cat Bird, Crow Parrots, Turquets, Also a Famous Kangaroo, Goats, Persian and Cheviot Dogs, Happy Family of Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, Mountain Boys, Cats, &c., &c., being harmoniously together. A pair of

The GREAT VAN AMBURGH Will enter the Dens of Various Animals.

Also will be introduced the Great War Elephant Hannibal, by F. Thomas, Keeper, performing Equestrian Exploits, immediately in front of Said Lions, Tigers, Monkeys, Mules, &c. Don't fail to see

THE GORGEOUS PROCESSION, At 10 A.M., preceded by the GOLDEN CHARIOT, Containing Otto Hoyt's Cornet Band



WILL EXHIBIT AT

BELLEVILLE, Tuesday, June 17th, and at HUNTINGDON, Wednesday, June 18th.

Doors open 1 and 7. Admission 25 Cents—Children under nine years 15 Cents.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Phillip Silknitter, dec'd.*] Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Phillip Silknitter, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me. DORSEY SILKNITTER, *Executor.*

June 11, 1862-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of William Stewart, dec'd.*] Letters of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM STEWART, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment. JAMES A. STEWART, *Administrator.*

May 13, 1862-6t.*

THE OFFICIAL WAR MAP.

HAZARD'S RAILROAD & MILITARY Map of the Southern States.

FROM the most authentic sources, and the Coast Survey, engraved in the Finest Style of Map Making. It gives to recent and such valuable facts concerning all the Railroads, that the War Department immediately authorized its publication, and distributed ONE THOUSAND COPIES among the Generals and Colonels of the army.

As it is THE ONLY MAP that is authorized as OFFICIAL, it is the most Reliable and Authentic, and from its large size—32 by 55 inches—shows at a glance, the Principal Places, and all the Strategic Points. Gen. McClellan has acknowledged the great importance of it to his movements.

BEAUTIFULLY COLORED, PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR, to compete with inferior maps. In cloth Case, $1 50. Dissected and Mounted on Rollers, $2 50. Mounted on Muslin, with Rollers, and Varnished $3 50. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of Price.

WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 724 Chestnut street, Phila.

☞ To every Intelligent man wants THE BEST and ONLY *OFFICIAL MAP*. Agents can make money rapidly by selling this.

☞ NEWSPAPERS inserting this three times shall receive a copy by Mail May 27 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Philip Garger and John Beaver, Administrators of John Morningstar, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., will attend at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JUNE next, for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

J. H. O. CORBIN, *Auditor.*

Huntingdon, May 27, 1862-4t.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET (OPPOSITE.) Second door above Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the upstairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila. April 22, 1862-3m.

CLASSIFICATION of Merchants in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Merchants' Taxes for the year 1862.

	CLASS.	100.
Alexandria borough and Porter township.		
George C. Bucher,	14	7 00
H. C. Walker,	14	7 00
Samuel Barfield,	14	7 00
Wm. Moore,	14	7 00
John R. Gregory,	14	7 00
Barree township.		
Samuel W. Myton,	14	7 00
James C. Walker,	14	7 00
Benton Green,	14	7 00
Andrew Crownover,	14	7 00
Brady Township.		
Henry Jamison,	14	7 00
Eby & Co.,	12	10 00
S. Sechrist,	14	7 00
A. R. Stewart,	14	7 00
Jesse Dieffenbaugh,	14	7 00
Cass borough and township.		
G. B. W. Sipes,	14	7 00
J. P. Heston,	14	7 00
James Henderson,	14	7 00
Carbon Township.		
R. B. Wigton,	10	20 00
George A. Heaton,	14	7 00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7 00
Mellegh & McGrath,	10	20 00
Blair & Porta,	12	12 00
James Glasson,	13	10 00
James Dunn,	14	7 00
Jacob Moore,	14	7 00
Clay Township.		
George H. Stevens,	14	7 00
J. C. & J. Brewster,	14	7 00
J. H. Adams,	14	7 00
R. Ashman,	13	10 00
Cromwell Township.		
T. E. Orbison,	14	7 00
David Miller,	13	10 00
Dublin township.		
George Sipes,	14	7 00
James Eyre,	14	7 00
W. C. Swan,	14	7 00
Alexander Neely,	14	7 00
Franklin Township.		
J. W. Mattern,	14	7 00
Shorb, Stewart & Co.,	13	10 00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	13	12 00
J. L. Adams,	14	7 00
Huntingdon borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12 00
D. P. Gwin,	13	10 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	14	7 00
Moses Strous,	14	7 00
G. A. Miller,	14	7 00
A. Willoughby,	14	7 00
H. Roman,	14	7 00
Carmon & Halfpight,	13	10 00
L. Westbrook,	14	7 00
Wm. Colon,	14	7 00
Joseph Reisgner,	14	7 00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7 00
S. B. Grove,	14	7 00
M. Gutman,	14	7 00
S. S. Smith,	14	7 00
William Lewis,	14	7 00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7 00
Wallace & Clement,	14	7 00
Jas. A. Brown,	13	10 00
C. Long,	14	7 00
D. Africa,	14	7 00
A. B. Cunninghau,	13	10 00
Jackson Township.		
Freedom Iron & Co.,	13	10 00
S. W. Myton,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Harper,	14	7 00
R. McBurney,	14	7 00
S. W. Myton, (Massey sburg,)	14	7 00
Morris township.		
T. W. Graffius,	13	10 00
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10 00
J. H. Hommer,	14	7 00
Wm. Davis,	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7 00
David Weaver,	14	7 00
Penn township.		
William Marsh,	14	7 00
Robert Bunnan,	14	7 00
Shirley township.		
Lees & Dover,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Brewster,	14	7 00
W. A. Fenlon,	14	7 00
Peter M. Bear,	14	7 00
Springfield Township.		
George McLaughlin,	14	7 00
D. Locke,	14	7 00
N. K. Covert,	14	7 00
Tell Township.		
A. C. Blair,	14	7 00

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 16, 1862.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 23, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	*NATURALIZATION B'KS,*
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $500 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmen's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

UNION

VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at LEWIS' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—it cost is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods:

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb 24, 1862-3m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Dyes, Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friend, and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the business vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the House is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

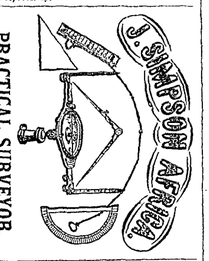
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

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NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KOTHROCK, WM. N. KIRBY.

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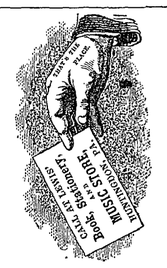

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